REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,372.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	3 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. CANARA, 1,092 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves Bombay	11	Leaves Colombo	20
,, Rutnagherry	12	,, Negapatam	23
,, Vingorla	12	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Marmagoa	13	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	14	,, Masulipatam	27
,, Cannanore	15	,, Coconada	28
,, Tellicherry	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Calicut	16	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beypore	16	,, Gopalpore	30
,, Cochin	17	,, False Point	31
,, Alleppey	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	2
,, Tuticorin	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line at through rates for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Macassar, Banjoewangie Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves Bushire	10	Leaves Busreh	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	29
,, Gunder	16	,, Fao	29
,, Jask	18	,, Bushire	31
,, Mouth of Abbas	19	,, Linga	Jan. 1876. 5
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	11
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	14
,, Mahomerah	25	Arrives BOMBAY	17
Arrives Busreh	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Cameron, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	26	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles	60	.....	38	.....	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
RAFAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,229 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the cabins are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 10th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons. H.P.	
Passenger Steamer UNO,	3,124, 400,	about 9th Dec. 1875.

All the accommodation for Passengers by the S. S. "Juno" is already engaged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

68, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1854	200	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2983	500	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S KASHGAR, 2,621 Tons, and 450 H.P., Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any class of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th December 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undenoted, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
INDIA 2290 500	22nd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA.. 2273 400	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. TARTAR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship SUSAN E. VOOKIS, Captain H. W. Fulford, arrived from BOSTON, are requested to D SPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Agents of the Ship Susan E. Vookis.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Coasting Steamer leaving on TUESDAYS hence to CARWAR and BACK has been UNAVOIDABLY WITHDRAWN in the meantime.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the under-signed.

Also,

A serviceable English built buggy with lamp by E. Kesterton. *Just Landed.*

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

One landau sociable.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 7th December 1875.

NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of
Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; th s is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gent'emen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE and CO., HATTERS

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT,

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poo a, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

(Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet,

and all other odours of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSONS' QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSONS' QUININE TOOTH POWDER,

VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautions to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Dec., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship MONGOLIA, 2,833 Tons, and 550 H. P., Captain A. Coleman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 6th Dec. 1875. Superintendent.

TOWN HALL.

GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.

CARANDINI
OPERATIC, BALLAD & INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERTS,
ASSISTED BY THE SPLENDID
BAND OF THE 1st BATTALION
2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,
(By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH DECEMBER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats Rs. 4. Body of the Hall Rs. 2. Back Seats, Rs. 1.
Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.
At Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., where a plan of the Hall can be seen.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

MR. L. R. W. FOREST will SIGN the Firm from THIS DATE. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

7th December, 1875,

WANTED CONSIGNEES of a PACK of 16 HOUNDS arrived per Steamer TARTAR, from LONDON. Unless CLAIMED WITHIN a WEEK they will be sold to defray expences.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, and EFFECTS of the late PEER MAHOMED JAIRAZ, deceased.

KASSUM PEER MAHOMED .....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION for LETTER of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, and EFFECTS of the above-named deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the Applicant above-named as the sole heir and next of kin of the above-named deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of December 1875.

CLEMENT SMALE,
Applicant's Proctor.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND
LEES-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for a few Months. Address "CATHAY," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BON BON COSAQUES,—The FINEST SELECTION ever seen in Bombay. CHRISTMAS TREE Ornaments, &c., PEARSE'S Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for Calcutta, a COTTON MILL FITTER, to finish off the Card Room Machinery and to help getting it into working order; one acquainted with W. HIGGINS & SONS' MACHINERY preferred. Address "B. B.," *Bombay Gazette*.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS at Malabar, Cumballa, Breach Candy, Worlee and Bandora Hills, and all over Bombay. Cheap Offices and Residences in the Fort. A printed list on application. Several Bungalows for sale. For particulars apply to

R. KOLAJI & Co., Estate and House Agents.
No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite *Times of India*.

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE	DAMP OR WET WALLS
TIMBERS.	GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF STEEL, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.*

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Local Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dietetations and Laxatives—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly,
London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.
where Letters may be addressed.

AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA: 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a FRESH ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS consisting of GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PLATED-WARE, PICTURES, TOYS, &c., suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the LONDON HOUSE, these goods will be sold at COST PRICES, as the Establishment will be CLOSED on January 31st next.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable reals.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 10 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.
Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
ter this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, .41, and .38 cali
"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."
—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC,
For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,
Possilpark, Glasgow; and 54 Upper Thames St., London
(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Paten Wrought Nails, commonly known as
EXTRACTS FROM MESSRS. CORDES'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS

VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descri

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 6TH DEC. 1875.

REUTER'S telegram of Saturday evening received this morning reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing the same as it opened—quiet at unchanged prices, sales 7,000 bales.

To-day's message reports the market again quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 11,000 bales; Consols being quoted at 94 and French Rente at 104¼.

From New York, Saturday's telegram quotes Mid.-Uplands still at 13½ cents. per lb. but futures are 3-16c. lower. Gold and Exchange on London were unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the Ports to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's Receipts.....	35,000	32,000	26,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,629,000	1,477,000	1,192,000

In General Produce we notice an advance of 5s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil and 9d. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed, Calcutta Linseed being 1s. 3d. per quarter higher on the week.

Indian Bank Shares are unaltered on the week, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Thursday last. The weekly return of the Bank of France shows Total Coin £64,375,000 against £64,250,000, and Notes in Circulation £96,000,000 against the same amount in the previous week.

Business here to-day has been extremely quiet and there are few actual transactions to report.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on the 4th instant shows the following changes since the 27th ultimo:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 1,44,248
Do do Branches	Inc.	6,06,832
Deposits	Dec.	5,72,389
Loans	Dec.	3,12,992
Bills Discounted	Inc.	5,08,992
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	2,81,1 2
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	2,94,355

These alterations about balance each other and leave the position of the Bank about the same as it was a week ago. In the open market the greatest ease still prevails, loans on Government Paper being obtainable at 3 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues remarkably quiet with a decided downward tendency, closing rates for Bank Bills being 1-16d. lower. The figures last thing on mail-day do not perhaps represent the exact state of the market, but there can be no doubt as to the weakness exhibited. For future delivery there are willing buyers but few sellers of Credits at to-day's rates for all this month and 1-16d. per rupee per month higher up to March. We quote to-day for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand		ls. 9d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	ls. 9⅛ to 15-16d.	"
Credits	2 "	ls. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	ls. 10d.	"

On Calcutta there is no change and Government Paper is firm but unaltered in value.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with but little change except for Spinning and Weaving Shares which are still in request at an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. Mofussil Co. have declined Rs. 10. Banks and Land Companies' Scrip are quiet at previous figures.

COTTON, is unaltered in value, and as usual on mail-day there has not been much doing. New Cotton is beginning to come forward more freely but not in sufficient quantities yet to admit of any extent of business being done. A small parcel of New Hingunghaut has arrived and has been sold at Rs. 215. New Omrawuttee is offering at Rs. 178 for Good Fair and Rs. 182 for Fully Good Fair, but these rates show no margin on Liverpool quotations. Arrivals are increasing, the quantities received during the past three days being 5,966 bales, consisting chiefly of old Bhowngugur, Sawginned Dharwar and Compta descriptions.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2-13 to £2-2-6 by Liverpool Canal Steamers. A large business has been done within the past few days for forward shipment to the Mediterranean on the basis of £2-10 for Trieste and Venice.

PIECE GOODS are quiet, only a very small business having been done from first hands, but values are so far unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. c.		
320,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	678½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,475
200	5,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
200	1,000	200000		Alkali Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
1581	500	all	25 ps	Behar Company (New)	710
1,000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co	260
400	250	all	6 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	75
400	1,500	all	78 ps	Carwar Co	825 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	40
1,000	1,000	all	100 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,600 xd
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	5,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Franji Cowji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	383
600	2,000	5,000	...	New Dharwar manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	250
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co	4 0
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
460	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 4th December compared with the statement issued on 27th November:—

LIABILITIES.	27th Nov. Rs.	4th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue ditto ditto of do do. ..... "	50,00,000	
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance as Head Office	63,21,591	61,77,353
Do. do. do. at Branches.	9,06,911	15,13,463
Other Deposits	1,88,50,511	1,82,78,131
Post Bills	41,762	40,286
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,52,225	4 54,246
	3,85,48,020	3,82,39,179
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	58,12,319	58,03,722
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,63,182	15,44,565
Loans on Security of do. do.	24,21,784	21,68,882
Current Accounts, overdrawn	539	575
Bills Discounted	1,16,00,550	1,16,69,452
Stamps	4,623	4,606
Dead Stock ....the addition Rs. 9,10,067		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,50,000		
Bullion	3,75,042	3,75,064
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,75,336	6,56,648
Cash and Currency Notes	1,60,69,639	1,57,75,294
	3,85,48,020	3,82,39,179

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE is again an easier appearance in money matters, and the course of the market is very extraordinary for the season. The business of the Bank has again fallen off, and, although the cash balances have increased to the extent of only 5 lakhs, that is owing to Government drawings, which have amounted to 33 lakhs for the week. The public demand has materially increased, 28 lakhs having been added to the deposits, and 10 lakhs of the loans and credits paid off. The proportion of cash to liabilities has increased to 65 per cent. The price of money in the bazaar is only about 3 per cent.

Trade is not lively in any department. There is perhaps a slightly better demand for some descriptions of cotton goods, but nothing like activity prevails.

The indigo sales are now progressing regularly, but buyers are not at all keen, and prices are a little worse than at the opening. The tea sale this week was also rather a flat one, and altogether there is very little life in business. Jute is not so firm as it was either.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has not varied a fraction this week, and expectations of higher rates, which were gaining ground when the last mail left, have not been justified by the event. Only a moderate business has been done. Bank's six months' paper at 1-9 15-16 to 1-9⅛ three months' at 1-9½ to 1-9 11-16, and demand 1-9⅝ to 1-9½. Apparently a fair proportion of business has been left over until yesterday's Council bill rate arrived, and the absence of European telegrams to-day has hindered operations very much. In mercantile paper business has been extremely limited; credits have been sold at 1-9 15-16, 1 10, and 1-10 11-16, according to their standing in the market, and document bills have not moved from the previous quotation of 1-10½. Closing rates are:—

Bank Telegraphic	ls. 9 7-16d. to ½
Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 9½d. to 9-16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	ls. 9 11-16d. to ⅝
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	ls. 9 ¾d. to 15-16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	ls. 10d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	ls. 10⅛d.

FRANCE.—Rates unchanged, f.2·3½ and f.2·4d for document bills at three and six months' sight respectively.

Bombay and China.—No business doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been rather more doing in Shares, but the market has the same dull tone that has prevailed for so long, and no symptoms of a general revival are apparent.

Government Securities have been very quiet with prices apparently not overstrong, although paper is not offering to any extent. In the four per cent. stock there has been a fair number of transactions at 1⅛ 15/16, and 2 premium; four and a half have changed hands at 2¼ premium, but in the five and halfs nothing is reported. To-day there is slightly firmer feeling, but rates close just the same as last week.

4	per cents. ...	... 101⅛ to 102
4½	" " ...	... 102¼ to 103
5½	" " ...	... 107¼

Bank Shares are well supported, and Bengal's have improved, the business of the week having been at from 1,410 up to 1,425, the quotation now being 1,430. National's are much the same as last week, with dealing at 112½.

Tea Shares have had slightly more attention, and late quotations are fairly maintained, but nothing like an active business is going on. Among the sales of the week there are East India's at 83, Singell's at 101, 99, and 100, Chota Nagpore's at 106, Gowhatty's at 85, Upper Assam's at 29, Punkabaree's at 115, Burkola's ex-dividend at 97, Central Cachar's at 128, and Durrung's at 71.

Spinning Mill Shares are not quite so strong as they lately were, but there is a fair enquiry for scrip of the working concerns. The week's business includes Barnagore's ex-dividend at 86 and 83, Calcutta Jute at 98, 99, and 100, Budge-Budge originals par, and Howrah's at 75, Cotton Mill Scrip is being looked after, and there has been dealing in Goosery's at 212, in Borneah's ex-dividend at 84, and in Dunbar's at 90, the last a time-bargain.

Coal Shares are coming into notice again, and Bengal's have brought the advanced price of 1,400. New Beerbhoom's, after having been let go at 97 and 93 and also at 100, have sprung into good demand, resulting in business at 106 and 107, with still an upward tendency.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are a little easier, having been dealt in at 415, and Bengal Iron Works at 8 and 5 discount.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP EURYDICE, 1,246 tons, Captain E. Edward, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. CLIVE, 569 tons, Captain W. H. Burt, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE BRIG LETICIA, 204 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Lamo (4th October), brought a general cargo.

THE S. S. TEHEEKASK, 1,302 tons, Captain P. Bravaih, will sail to-day for Jeddah and Marseilles via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and eight hundred pilgrims.

THE SCHOONER EMANUEL, 80 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Zanzibar (14th November) brought a cargo of timber, and five deck passengers.

THE SHIP BEUCLEUCH, 1,349 tons, Captain A. Webster arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Greenock, (18th August) with a cargo of 1,731 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AVA, 1,706 tons, Captain A. Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—One corporal of the R. A., and nineteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Hogg, Mr. John Jardine, and ninety-one deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Izam, and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Kingemill, Lieut. England, Mr Emmerton, Mr. Ally Suchoo, 48 men, 3 women, and 4 children of the 56th Regt., and fifty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Duchaffart(G. Boat)	Hillves	Bushire.
6	Peuelcraft	Webster	Greenock, Aug 18.
	Coconada(s)	Morris	Bussorah, Nov 18.
	Ava (s)	Irvin	Calcutta.
	Rajpoot	Andrews	London, Aug 20.
	Isabella	Dupuy	Mauritius, Oct 30

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Venetia (s)	Babot	Southampton.
	Kurrachee(s)	Avern	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Clive(s)	Burt	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Teherkask, Bravaish, to Jeddah and Marseilles. Barque Eurydice, Edward, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Mongolia, to Australia, &c. Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo. Steamer Tartar, to Aden, Jeddah, Hoodooda and Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
2	Madras (s)	James	Rangoon, Nov 28.
	Madura (s)	Gavin	Singapore, Nov 9.
	Idomene (s)	Cassey	

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
2	Scotia (s)	.....	.....
	Niobe	.....	.....
	Winefred	.....	.....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah ..... 29·842
Temperature of the Air 78.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... 69·4
Dew Point 65 3
Relative humidity of Air ..... 0·649
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1) ..... 0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. of following day) ..... 83°1
Minimum do do ..... 71·9
General Direction of wind...N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 329

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s, 1,467 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.
Zeal s, 41 cases tobacco, Killick Nixon and Co.
Walkyrien, 2 packages beef, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

India s, 10,000 fire bricks, M M Mody and Co.
Parsee s, 16 cases port, 63 cases claret, and 1 but sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Strathclyde s, 77 kegs nails, Amirudin Fazulbay.
Pembrokeshire, 25 boxes brandy, Vinay and Co.
Antrim, 530 tubes and 500 bundles steel, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Pekin s, 6 cases claret and 1 case champagne, Rogers and Co
Travancore s, 6 cases diochineal, Vustaram Treebhowan.
Cathay s, 14 packages brass wire, Essoofally Abdoolally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Z King, 5,000 packages linseed, Wallace and Co,
Zeal s, 6,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 363 bags coffee 100 bags pepper, P and O Co; 2,800 bags linseed, Tyebjee and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s, 16 bales twist, and 2 bales cotton, Hajee Eesac Ellias; 10 bales twist, Framjee Hormuzjee and Co; 69 bales twist, 45 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 49 bales cotton, Chutoorbhoy Hurry; 65 bales cotton, Seetaram Jogulkesur; 103 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 25 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 22 bales wool, Moty Jetha; 38 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
India s, 291 bags gulls, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 583 boxes iron, Peel Cassels and Co; 35 bales wool, Odhamjee Pitamber; 200 bales cotton, Khatow Muckunjee; 105 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 1 5 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Stelvio s, 1,425 ghoolie cotton yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co; 195 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 170 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 10 packages wet dates, Thackersee Dewjee and Co; 50 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.
Geelong s, 22 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 33 bales cotton, A Kunkerr and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 172 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Z King, 5,000 packages linseed, Wallace and Co,
Zeal s, 6,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 363 bags coffee 100 bags pepper, P and O Co; 2,800 bags linseed, Tyebjee and Co

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HIGH COURT.—7th DECEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Equity Side.

For Further Direction and Costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarukhia Joomar.—Lynch and Tobin.

Suit for further hearing.

9-74—T. Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass. Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Tyebjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beteejee Meharaz and others vs shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundrooban—Jefferson and Payne.

432-75—Jamsetji C Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadamoeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbaee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

415-75—M H Khan—Shaw Goolabchund Amchand vs Liladhur Kalianjee and others—H Bicknell.

339-75—M H Khan—Shaw Goolabchund Namchund vs Villa Bhima and others—Bicknell.

306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Arlaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

2-75—Rimington, Hore an Langly—Sir Charles Forbes and others vs The ship Monarch, &c—Jefferson and Payne.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

Summary Suit.

631-75—Mr Nanu—N R Dossabhoy Jewanji C vs Pallonjee Bomanjee Wadia.

SHORT CAUSES.

613-74—Crawford and Bocvey—Bai Kesser widow vs Eduljee Muncherjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy and M M Munshi.

510 75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Laljee Hema vs Mahomed Roosey.

568-75—P Kawasjee—Hirambhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Fazulbhai Osmanbhoy Gangi—S apoorjee and Thacurdass.

615-75—Jetherson and Payne—Gastoor Saila and others vs Rughoonath Soondeejee and others.

6-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotundass vs Ramjee Bhima Coombar—Fletcher & Smith.

LONG CAUSE.

448-75—Jetherson and Payne—The Nerad Spinning and W Co vs Annunjee Vishram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Part heard.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Poorbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

267-75—K Morojee—Manekjai Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Cowasjee.

353-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chunilal Vurjeesundass vs Jeetumbai—P Cowasjee.

331-75—Jefferson and Payne—Dyal Purshotum vs Culla Parbhan—Mr Bhugwandass M.

609-74—Cheik and Turner—Emambai widow vs Haji Aly Mahomed and others—Crawford and Bocvey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSES.

529-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld, vs Goolam Ali Faired.

552-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld, vs Laldass Madhowdass—Mr Pollock.

579-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld, vs Peraj Tarrachund—In person.

618-75—Shamrao P—Poonja Goverdhun vs Thacur Dewcrun.

485-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Jugvanth vs Abdool Latif Khan Mirza Ali—Fresco t and Winter—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

594-74—L Fletcher—Vussonjee Nathoo vs Shamjee Gopall—In person—Part heard

535 75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ershaik Khalifa vs Henry Gamble—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

536-75—A Framjee—Cassum Dayaram vs Esmail Hali Rahimtoola.

544-75—M M Munshi—Damli Jadhowjee vs Rattanvahoo Meghjee Premjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramji vs Damjee Ramjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalibai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Bocvey.

497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalibai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Bocvey.

310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.

350-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Govandass Balakidass vs Balagowal Goneshdass—Jefferson and Payne.

327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilal Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani.

491-75—H M Khan—Bai Mattee vs Manockdall Damodirdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 4.

Paterson, Captain, Bengal 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, to join, from England.
Newland, Surg Major, Bengal Army Med Dept, from leave, from England.
Nutt, Captain, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, from Bhownuggur.
Fellows, Major, Bengal 8th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Lord, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 5.

Warren, Captain, Bengal 60th Rifles, to appear before a Med Board, from Kala Bagh (Murree Hill).

DECEMBER 6.

England, Lieut, Bombay R A, on retirement, from Kurrachee.
Hogg, Major, Bombay 103d Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Nutt, Captain, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, to Berares.

DECEMBER 6.

Mackenzie, Bt Major, Bengal D D 4th Cavalry, on Med Cert, to England.
Willock, Sub-Lieut, Bengall. 11th Hussars, to join to Umalla
Jennings, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, to Roorkee.
Mimmo, Major, Bombay 28th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Rajkote.
Anderson, Captain, Bengal 23rd Punjaub Pioners, to rejoin, to Jhelum.
Fellows, Major, Bengal 8th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Watling, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, to Poona.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 20th November 1875.

Col W H Lowther, Bengal Infantry, doing general duty at Dum Dum is, transferred at his own request to Jubbulpore

Capt. R T Wynne, Royal Engrs, will on the completion of a tour of seven years' service in India on the 2nd Nov 1875, proceed via Bombay to England, at the public expense; and on arriving there report himself to the Depy Adjt Genl, Royal Engrs, Horse Guards.

Lt J G Ponsonby, 49th Foot, is, with the sanction of Govt, remitted to rejoin the station of his appointment he is holding in the 42nd N I, as a probationer for the S C, and is directed to proceed forthwith to England, to rejoin his regt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 1st November 1875, direct-Surg A Barclay, offg in medical charge 5th N I, to proceed in medical charge of the left wing of that corps to Bareilly, taking over charge on arrival, and returning to Meerut, when his services are urgently required.

Dated the 8th November 1875, making the following medical arrangements, for the 1st Bat 8th Regt:—

Surg C F Churchhill, M S, and H Bradford will proceed with the regt to the Camp of Exercise after the camp is broken up Surg Churchill will proceed to Calcutta, so as to reach that station by 1st March 1876, for duty with No 3 Batty 5th Regle R A; and Surg Bradford will accompany the Regt to Peshawar.

Surg J H Hunter to await the arrival of the depot and families of the regiment at Saharunpore and take charge of the same on their arrival at that station, and proceed with them to Peshwar.

Surg Major G Auchinleck, M D, will remain at Chakrata until he is ordered to the Camp of Exercise for an administrative charge.

Dated the 14th Nov 1875, directing Surg G G McLaren, M S Civil Surg Dehra Doon, to afford medical aid to the depot of the 2nd Goorkhas on the departure of that Regt for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 16th Nov 1875, directing Surg H Cornish and E A H Roe to accompany the 10th Hussars to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and Surg Maj W Cattell to remain at Muttra with the depot of that Regt.

Also directing Passed Hospital Apprentice J Gibb to accompany the 10th Hussars to Delhi, as Offg Asst Apothecary, in room of Asst Apothecary J Lloyd, invalided sick.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 29th Oct 1875, appointing Capt G D Reid, Wing Officer 43rd N I, to offciate as Brde Maj, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 30th idem, until the arrival of Capt A B Clare.

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 12th Oct 1875, directing Capt and Local Maj A H W Traill-Brooke, 5th Batty, to act as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 15th idem.

73rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Nov 1875, appointing Lt E D Sherlock to officiate as Qr-Mr, vice QrMr R Smith, on leave, pending retirement.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt C B Wickham, (C Batty R Brgde,) to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 23rd Oct to the 25th Nov, on medical certificate.

(This cancels the leave granted in G O C C 30th Oct 1875, page 504.)

15th Hussars—Capt H W R. Blackett, to England, via the canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt H H Pengree, (G Batty 8th Brde,) from the 22nd Nov to the 8th Dec, on urgent affairs, in addition to his 8th Foot—Lt H M Wade, to remain in Calcutta, from the 30th Nov to the 10th Dec, in extention, to enable him to pass in the native languages.

2-9th Foot—Lt Lord Westbury, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting Regt; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1-4th Foot—Lt Col C E Grogan, to port of embarkation, for thirty days; thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

58th Foot—Lt F J Webber Smith, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting Regt, to appear before a medical board.

Lt L Wyatt, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

83rd Foot—Lt J H Hardtman-Berkeley, to Queensland, Australia, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lt Col J T Hart's, (Comdg 33rd N I,) to Bombay, from the 22nd Oct to the 1st Nov, on private affairs.

Lt Col H S E Hutchinson, (Offg Supdt 40th N I,) to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of quitting regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt J F D Vaughan, (on Supernd 30th Bengal Cavy,) to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surg S H Browne, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Department—Vety Surg J K Grainger, (attached to A Batty 8th Regt R A,) to Bombay, from the 9th to the 30th Nov, on urgent private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, December 4).

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have granted leave of absence.—

Mr A M Markham, Joint Mag, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1875.

The Rev B Morrell, offg Chaplain of Allahabad Cant, two years' furlough, with effect from 1st Dec, 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

The one months privilege leave granted to Maj G W C Plowden, Cant Mag, Meerut, by Notification No 1844A, dated 30th Sept, 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Mr W C Plowden, Mag and Collr, who reported his return from furlough on the 15th Nov, 1875, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J Sladen, Mag and Collr, who reported his return from furlough on the 18th Nov, 1875, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr A M Edwards, Commr of Allahabad, to officiate temporarily as Commr of Agra.

Mr H G Keene, Offg Commr, Agra, to revert to his substantive appointment as Civil and Sessions Judge, Agra.

Mr C Robertson, who returned from furlough on the 18th Nov, to Mirzapur, as Offg Mag and Collr.

Mr W Plowden, Offg Commr, Meerut, to Benares.

Mr J Sladen, Mag and Collr, to Muzaffarnagar.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Maj G W Jameson, who reported his return from furlough on the 18th Nov 1875, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

E H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C Bagshawe, Offg Depy Conservator, in charge Jaunsar Forest Division, to be a Special Mag under section 42, Criminal Procedure Code, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd class, as described in section 36 of the said code, to be exercised within the limits of the forests under his charge for the punishment of offences against forest laws.

Surg J Moran, M D, to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Chunar, with effect from the 20th of Nov 1875.

Surg-Maj W J Jameson, to resume charge of his duties as Civil Surg of Ghazipur.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Surg B O'Brien, M D, Offg Civil Surg, from Ghazipur to Azamgarh, on being relieved of his present duties by Surg-Maj G W Jameson.

Surg A R Williams, Offg Civil Surg, from Azamgarh to Almora, as a temporary arrangement.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the following reversions and postings:—

In supersession of Notification No 712A, dated 12th Nov, 1875, Mr R L Hennessey, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Fatehpur, to revert to his appointment of Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur district, with effect from the date on which Maj O'Dowda assumes charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Fatehpur.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officer with the powers specified:—

Mr G R C Williams, Asst Collr, 1st class, in charge of the Sub-Division of Ballia, in the Ghazipur district, to be invested with the powers described in in section 100, Act XVIII of 1873, to be exercised within that district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With the approval of the Govt of India, Mr W N Gilmore, Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is permanently to the Provincial Branch of the P W Dept as a Sub Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr C J Sheridan, Asst Engr, 1st grade, having exceeded by ten days the privilege leave granted to him in notification No 95 E-C, dated 22nd April 1875, is hereby re-appointed without furniture of past service to the P W Dept as Asst Engr, 1st grade, under section 44, rule 9 of the Civil Pension Code.

Mr Sheridan report d his return to duty on the 19th instant.

Mr R F Colvin, Depy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India a further extension of two months' leave of absence on medical certificate in addition to that granted to him in Notification No 911F, dated 21st July last.

Mr F S Moore, Asst Engr, is temporarily transferred from the Bhognipur Division, which he left on the 31st July 1875, to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 2nd Aug last.

Lt E W Creswell, R E, Asst Engr, Kasganj Division, is temporarily transferred to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on special duty.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, December 2.)

Surg-Maj P W Sutherland, in joint medical charge of Simla, has obtained fifty-four days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1875.

Surg G McB Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, is appointed to offic ate as Civil Surg of Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th N

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPECIAL MISSION TO EGYPT.

LONDON, 6TH DEC.

In accordance with the request of the Egyptian Government that the British Government should send two gentlemen to be employed at the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, Colonel J. Stokes, of the Royal Engineers, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Cairo as the second Special Commissioner.

THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, together with the Princess Thyra of Denmark, left England on Saturday *en route* to Copenhagen.

OBITUARY.—Mustapha Pasha, brother of the Khedive of Egypt.

LONDON, 3RD DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been very little doing.

7lbs. Shirtings.....6s. 9d.
8½lbs. do.....7s. 10½
40s. Mule Twist.....0 -11½

LONDON, 4TH DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.

Exchange on India .....1s. 9¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares £45
Chartered „ „ £17
Do Mercantile „ £24
Hongkong and Shanghai..... £24
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 91½
4½ do. do. 92½
5½ do. do. 96½
Total Coin in the Bank of France.. £64,375,000
„ Notes in circulation £96,000,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account..... 94 (sic)
5 per cent. French Rente 1872 104
Bar Silver..... 56⅝

The sum of £120,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

STEAMER REPORT.

COLOMBO, 6TH DEC., 12-35 P. M.

H. M. S. Daphne, from Bombay, arrived.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

6TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in Transit from United Kingdom to Bombay 28 hours 5 minutes.
Minimum time 3 hours 35 minutes.
Average time occupied 14 hours 19 minutes.

IT is said that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes taking six months' leave to Europe this spring.

MR. EASTWICK, M. P., we read is now at Indore, and is the guest of Maharaja Holkar. He is putting up at the Lal Bagh palace of the Maharaja.

THE Burmese Embassy sent by the King of Burmese to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, arrived at Calcutta on Friday last in the King of Burmah's steamer, the *Teetkya Yeen Byan*.

OUR Kurrachee correspondent informs us that there was rain in Kurrachee on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th ult. The weather had become very cold, and it was expected that the cold weather would set in.

H. H. the Maharaja Holkar and suite leave Indore for Calcutta this week. They will reach Allahabad on the 13th inst., and remain there till the 15th, and then proceed to Calcutta, arriving in that city on the 18th.

THE Collectors of Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura have been telegraphed to by the Madras Government to stop all preparations and expenditure in connection with the proposed visit of His Royal Highness to those districts, it having been definitely decided that he is not to honor the Southern districts with his presence.

Two Commissionerships in Burmah will shortly be vacant—Colonel D. Brown, of Moulmein, is retiring from the service, and Colonel Ryan, of Akyab, proceeding on furlough. Colonel Horace Brown, who is at present on furlough will, it is rumoured in Calcutta, succeed his namesake at Moulmein. The Commissionership of Arracan is supposed to lie between Colonel Lloyd, Colonel E. B. Sladen, and Colonel A. G. Duff.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from home that a general officer has just escaped punishment for an attempted assault upon a lady in a railway carriage. The officer was a friend of Colonel Baker's, but the case of the unfortunate ex-Hussar has not, it is evident, created much impression in this other soldier's mind. As luck would have it, the husband of the lady, though a civilian, is a staunch believer in the profession of arms, and rather than bring an officer of distinction to disgrace he has accepted an ample apology and £500, which has been handed over to a county hospital.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* writes from Indore as follows:—"On the occasion of the late visit of Lord Northbrook to Indore, Maharaja Holkar concluded a very important treaty with the British Government. The Maharaja has agreed to abolish the Mint in his own capital and to receive from the Government Mint at Bombay all coins to be used in his dominions. For this consideration, the British Government will pay His Highness Rs. 25,000 per annum. It has been settled that the new coin should have on one side the stamp of the British Government and on the other that of His Highness. It would be of the same weight and value as the British rupee, and would be legal tender throughout British India, being received at par in the Government Treasuries."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* states that the plot for burning down Rangoon was discovered in the following manner:—On the morning of Thursday, the 11th Nov., an anonymous letter dropped into the petition box belonging to the Municipal office first apprised the authorities that a dangerous plot existed by which the destruction by fire of the entire town of Rangoon was compassed; and that it was the object of the conspirators to raise a general insurrection; to take the lives of the inhabitants, and obtaining possession of the treasury, to proclaim themselves masters of Rangoon. The magistrates at once took measures to find out the truth, and after a short time nearly a dozen of the principal conspirators were in custody. In the meanwhile, the news spread rapidly through Rangoon, and the whole town became alive to the imminence of the threatened danger. A feeling of alarm was general amongst the Burmese. Some of the stall-keepers closed their shops, others tried to get rid of their stocks by selling them at a discount. Valuables were packed ready to be taken to the jungle at a short notice, while the priests assembled on the platform of the Soolay Pagoda in silks and jewellery to enjoy the eve of their Tazoungdine festival, quietly and quickly made the best of their way home.

SOME time back the District Magistrate of Coimbatore, Mr. Weddeburn, brought to the notice of the Madras Government that a dancing girl applied for sanction to dedicate her minor daughters by tying "pottu," a small necklace, as an insignia of her children being dedicated to such temple service, and that this custom in reference to the postitution, which characterizes this class of persons, has been treated as criminal offence by the High Court (Vol. V., High Court Reports 415) The Government referred the case for the opinion of the Advocate General. The Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham submitted that the language of Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code is somewhat wide, and as is shown by the Madras High Court Reports 415 will in some instances be deemed to cover the case of children handed over to others for dedication for a pagoda and the trade of prostitution incidental thereto. Further, when dedication to a temple is shown to be the habitual traditionary and recognized practice of any people, the courts should be reluctant to put on the section a sense, causing it to operate oppressively, and therefore the right course for the Magistracy is to decline to give any sanction, or say anything about the matter. The opinion of the Advocate General has been communicated to all Magistrates and to the Inspector-General of Police.

THE natives of Bombay were less puzzled about the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness was in Bombay than about his companions. They could not be made to understand for a long time that the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carington, and others were men of great estate and independent income. The novelty of the idea that there could be Englishmen of high rank who were not paid so much *puggar* a month was too much for them, and was hardly cured by the kind condescension of the Duke of Sutherland, who, with much consideration for the feelings of Sir Philip Wodehouse, explained to a Borah that he (the Duke) had landed property which brought him in as much a day as the Governor of Bombay was paid every month. His Grace, however, completely established his nobility in the Borah's estimation by pulling out of his pocket 100 sovereigns and telling him to change them into rupees; and, when the Borah explained that a sovereign in Bombay was worth a good deal more than ten rupees, bidding him keep the difference of exchange. The Borah pocketed about 75 rupees on the transaction, and now goes about Bombay declaring that His Grace of Sutherland is a much greater prince than any of the native Rajas, not one of whom would have refrained from demanding the exchangeable value of the sovereign to the last pice.

IT seems to be high time that a protest should be made against the abominable caricatures published in the *Royal Tourist* as "illustrations" of the history of the Prince of Wales's tour in India. It passes belief that the proprietors of the *Tourist*, who in their prospectus spoke of having made arrangements with some of the artists of the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated News* to illustrate their journal, should now have the impudence to present their subscribers with the execrable smudges which "Caro" calls sketches. If "Caro" not only cannot give any man's likeness correctly, but he is either unable or unwilling to take the trouble to draw. In his sketch of "the Review at Poona," in the latest number of the *Tourist*, the appearance of the horses, gun carriage and gunners passing the Prince will provoke shrieks of laughter at every mess-table in India. If "Caro" had intended this sketch as a caricature, the thing might pass, as caricatures go in India. But for a serious illustration it is simply an outrage on public patience. We do not know what the subscribers to the *Royal Tourist* think of the whole affair—of the letter press consisting mainly of extracts from the Bombay daily papers, and "Caro's" ridiculous sketches—but it is only just to the present generation of Anglo-Indians to put on record, for the benefit of historians, the fact that the state of art in India is not quite so execrable as it might appear to be from the specimens of it published in the *Royal Tourist*.

THE Native Protestant Christians of Tinnevelly have determined upon presenting H. R. H. with a Tamil copy of the Holy Bible and of the Book of Common Prayer. Having subscribed the funds, they commissioned the Rev. Dr. Bower to purchase the books and to have them bound in a suitable manner. The binding work was entrusted to Messrs. Foster and Co., and a very superb style of binding they have turned out. The ground is of red morocco and it is overlaid richly with gold in a variety of designs. The Prince of Wales's Plume is prominent; and while the rose, shamrock and thistle crop up unexpectedly in various nooks and corners, eastern ornamentation has not been neglected. The presentation inscription is in transparent letters, and considering the difficulty of bringing out the latter, it is most satisfactory to find that they have quite an English look about them. It is also worth noting that the whole of the dies used were cut for the purpose at the Foster Press. The clasps of both Bible and Prayer-book are of finished workmanship, and not the least attractive feature about them is that they have the famous plume embossed upon them in dead silver. Altogether the work is very creditable to the Foster Press, and we are glad to see that the books have been made worthy of H. R. H.'s acceptance. It is gratifying too to think, when the latent powers of the Madras Presses is brought out, that extraordinary progress has been made in the entire art of bookbinding.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, being the birthday of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, it was resolved in the town of Coimbatore that the preparations that had been made for celebrating the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, should be carried out on that day. They consisted of a treat to all the children of the town, a feast to the poor of all castes, and a display of fireworks on the banks of the long tank. The feast for the European and Eurasian children was under the management of Mr. R. Stainer in whose coffee works—the upper room, measuring 300 feet in length, being decorated with flags and bannerets, and illuminated by China lanterns—it took place. About 150 children sat down to a plentiful repast of tea and cakes of all descriptions. The anthems for the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the National Anthem were sung by over a hundred children, in good time, and tune. The poor of all castes were feasted in the town, under the superintendence of the native members of the Reception Committee, and privision was made that every native child should receive a 2 anna piece, in commemoration of the occasion. At 7 P. M. the fireworks commenced, and were witnessed by thousands, fire balloons, showers of rockets, catherine wheels, flower pots and several designs by artists from Madura and Tanjore—on rafts, illumined the water, while a blaze of blue lights produced a fine effect, at the termination of the exhibition. On the road to the east entrance of the town, the Moorish arch was lit up as a transparency. The Railway authorities had provided trollies for the conveyance of the Pothanore children to their homes. We have no doubt, says the *Madras Mail*, from whom the above account is taken that if it had been the good fortune of Coimbatore to have had the honour of a visit from the Prince of Wales, he would have been gratified by the good wishes expressed as well as hymned, for the welfare of himself and his Princess.

THE *Goloss* prints a long article on the revolutionary propaganda among the Russian students, in which it comes to the conclusion that the spread of the movement is due to three causes: the complete separation between the teaching of the schools and the experience of actual life; the want of public spirit in Russia, which prevents any outside political influence from directing the course of national education; and the character of the teaching in the middle schools. The indifference with which politics are regarded, says the writer, by the general public in Russia has led to the schools having been selected by socialist agitators as the most suitable field for their operations. In the midst of the general apathy the students alone show a disposition to engage in politics. "The germs of our provincial and municipal self-government are as yet so weak, the activity of our press is so limited, everything is so empty and barren, that the schools hear not hing of the outer life of the nation and their noisy demonstrations, which are really nothing more than storms in a tea cup, acquire in their eyes the dimensions of important political events, just as a pistol shot in the stillness of night sounds louder than a cannonade in the midst of the noises of day. . . . Those young minds have no traditions to restrain their extravagant fancies; they do not feel the pressure of practical interests or witness the conflict of opposing principles. Their education is purely of a theoretical kind, and, being accustomed only to reason from preconceived principles, they do not understand the necessity of union or of compromise. . . . . There is in every Western country a socialist party, but nowhere does it proceed to such extremities as with us. A Marx or a Lassalle appears to our Radicals the preacher of antiquated notions of submission to the State. What is there to restrain them? On the one side is a rigid principle to which they devote themselves; on the other, a sluggish mass, which they are not alone in regarding as a *tabula raza* on which any conceivable theory might be written down. Some restraint might perhaps be produced by a knowledge of history; but this, so far as its short important social and political lessons are concerned, is practically banished from our schools, where history is only taught out of official handbooks. Being free from all historical 'prejudices,' the young student boldly and confidently enters upon his plans for the good of humanity, ignorant of the obstacles which will beset his path. . . . This fault, unfortunately, is not peculiar to our young men; it is universal among Russians of riper years. The wish for constant change—the conviction that by adopting a new principle of action all may at once be reformed and completed, and that the national life may by a single stroke of the pen be diverted into another channel—is a grievous disease of Russian society, which affects Liberals and Conservatives alike.

LADIES' KID BOOTS, the cheapest in India Rs 7-8 per pair. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

COLABA BAND-STAND.—The band of the 1-2nd Queen's will play at the Colaba band-stand this evening, the 7th instant, at 5-15 P. M. The following is the programme:—

Ove ture....."Le Philtre"..... Auber.
Quadrille....."Soldaten"..... Faulwetter.
Selection....."Il Trovatore"..... Verdi.
Waltz....."Manola"..... Waldteufel.
Selection....."La Jolie Parfumeuse"..... Offenbach.
Galop (vocal)..."Always Joyful"..... Becker.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were in all twenty-two European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

ARREST OF SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Constable Ralph has received a reward of Rs. 20 for arresting and placing on board two seamen deserters from the ship Valkyrien.

FOUND.—Three hoondies for Rs. 600 each were found at Shaik Memon Street on Sunday afternoon by a native police constable, and have been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—Another batch of twenty-one horses, which arrived from Kurrachee, belonging to private horse-dealers, were landed at the Carnac Bunder on Sunday and were taken to the Byculla Flats.

GAMBLERS.—Heerjeebhoy Burjorjee and two others were yesterday fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of gaming with dice and money in a public place at Matharpacady.

A VAGRANT.—A European vagrant, named J. McDonald, was arrested on Sunday at the Bhendy Bazaar road by Inspector Sweeney, and taken back to the Government Workhouse, from which place he had over-stayed his leave of absence.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Nareiwadi on view of the body of Dhondoo Rays when the following verdict was recorded:—"That death was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The body of Abdool Raymon who was drowned in the Baboola Tank on Friday last, was recovered on Sunday morning. Subsequently a Coroner's inquest was held, when a verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo named Durmah Heeroojee appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained summonses against his wife and mother-in law, charging them with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 100.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—We are informed that the landing at Mazagon of the Archbishop of Goa has not been finally determined upon. More probably he may land at the Apollo Bunder and go direct to Colaba. The Catholics are anxious to have this matter settled.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Deen Mahomed Myroop, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at 2nd Coombarwada street and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH CORVETTE IN THE HARBOUR.—On the 5th instant, the French Corvette Duchaffaut, 1,290 tons, arrived in Bombay harbour from Bushire, having come from Saigon, (Cochin China) and intending to proceed back there. The Duchaffaut left Bushear on Sunday last, and will sail from Bombay on Thursday for Saigon, *via* Pointe des Galles.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 320 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 104 prisoners were under sentence by the High Court, 182 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 30 by Military Courts-Martial, and 3 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 278 were natives and the remaining 42 Europeans.

A NOTED PICK-POCKET.—Gopall Wagoojee, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing a purse containing annas 8 in cash from the pocket of one Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mahomed while at the J. J. Hospital on that morning. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 274 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 229 prisoners, including 14 women, of whom 17 were non-labour prisoners, and 212 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 45 prisoners, including 3 women Of these latter 10 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court, and 35 from the Small Causes Court.

THEFTS.—Luximon Gopall and Dhajee Fuckeera were both convicted yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. P. Ryan, the former of stealing a red cotton puggree, valued Rs. 10, the property of one Sonoo Hunmunta, and the latter of stealing a gold wire and several articles valued in the whole at Rs. 50, belonging to one Shapoorjee Sorabjee, and were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Henry Dodson, John Sullivan, and David Merchant, seamen of the British ship Monarch, were charged yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The seamen in their defence stated that her ship's forecastle was not in a fit state to live in, hence the refusal of duty. The case was then adjourned the hearing of the case to this day in order that the state of the forecastle might be ascertained.

ARCHBISHOP PRIMATE OF THE EAST.—His Grace Don Ayres Vasconcellos d'Ornellas left Aden on Thursday, the 2nd instant, consequently is expected to be here on Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. We hear that the parishioners of the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim, are making preparations to give His Grace a reception due to his high position and dignity, on Sunday next, being the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin in that parish.

FIRE AT H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—A fire broke out on last Sunday night at 8 o'clock in H. M.'s Common Jail in the cook-house used for the purposes of the Marshal of the Jail, Mr. Lake. Fortunately, the fire was first observed by the towns-people passing along the Jail road, who on seeing volumes of smoke ascending from the Jail compound, immediately informed the Jail authorities. The whole of the Jail officials turned out, and with their united efforts completely extinguished the flames in a very short time. The origin of the fire is imputed to the carelessness of domestic servants.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD.—An elderly Hindoo woman, with a child in her arms, (a boy about five years of age), on approaching the G. I. P. Railway overbridge at Mazagon yesterday forenoon was knocked down by a cart that was heavily laden with firewood, which came down the bridge at a furious rate. The child dropped out of the woman's arms; and the wheel of the cart, passing over the head of the child, completely smashed the skull, while the brains were scattered about the place. The cart driver was immediately taken into custody by the police; and the body of the child was removed to the morgue.

THE SINGULAR CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Daniel Peebles appeared with his counsel, Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, to answer the charge of theft preferred against him by Captain Robert Methven, of the P. and O. steam-ship Peera. The circumstances of the case were given in our columns yesterday. The Magistrate intimated to Mr. Rustomjee that the charge against Mr. Peebles was withdrawn by the complainant. Mr. Rustomjee stated that, on behalf of his client, he wished to tender an explanation, as he thought great injustice was done to his client by the complainant, who had cast a slur upon defendant's character. When Mr. Rustomjee said that defendant had already tendered a lengthy explanation on the last occasion, and he thought it was needless to waste further time over it. Thus the matter ended, when defendant and his friends left the Court.

THE S.S. INDIA.—We have been asked by the passengers by the S.S. India on her last voyage from Glasgow to publish the following letter addressed to the cap tain of the India, Captain Harris:—As our journey is drawing so near an end, we must express our sense of the obligation we feel towards you and all the officers of the ship, for the unvarying courtesy and attention to all our wants and wishes, which has been shown so prominently, both by yourself and them, whether in the rough weather in the Bay of Biscay, or in the unusual heat for this time of year in the Red Sea, it was always the same, our comfort and convenience seemed to be ever uppermost in your mind, and ably seconded by your officers, this in no small degree served to render what might have been an extremely disagreeable journey into one on which we can pleasantly look back. In going from the ship we feel that we are not leaving mere casual acquaintances behind, but that we are parting from kind friends, and in wishing you good bye and a pleasant return voyage, it is not a mere compliment to say we shall ever be anxious for the success of the India, her captain and officers, and the Anchor Line.

JUSTICE AT LAST.—We are glad to learn that at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Friday last, Mr. J. M. Maclean was duly elected by 32 votes to 9 to the seat in the Municipal Corporation, vacated by the retirement of the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlick from the Town Council. We are glad that Mr. Maclean has now had justice done to him; we are also glad that the Town Council will have the advantage of Mr. Maclean's judgment in the conduct of its affairs. Mr. Maclean merits more than this recognition of his services to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 6.

CHOLERA AT BARSEE ROAD.—We regret to hear that cholera has broken out at the Barsee road station, and that the medical officer of the G. I. P. Railway had to be sent for from Sholapore to attend upon the patients. We trust that every means will be taken by the railway authorities to prevent its spreading along the line of railway. This close weather, coming on so suddenly after the severe cold, is very trying, and there have been so many pilgrims passing lately along the line both to Alundee and Pundeerpore that there is great danger of cholera spreading.—*Id.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Six Hindoos were committed to the Criminal Sessions on Thursday last, by the Railway Magistrate, on a charge of having murderously assaulted Kunia bin Luximon of the village of Asloordih, Haveilie Taloka. One of the accused, named Sukia walad Rama, had enticed away the wife of Kunia, and when her husband found out where she was and went to bring her back, the five accused assaulted him with sticks and stones so that he died a week after from the effects of the assault. The five prisoners will be tried before Baron de H. Larpent at the Criminal Sessions which commences to-day.—*Id.*

THE PLEASURES OF RESTLESSNESS.—We had occasion to be awake and on duty on the night of Friday last. We were charmed with the clear starlight, and were looking over the planets in their order in the heavens, when we saw a shower of beautiful meteors. One very bright one seemed to travel from west to south-west, while two others made a very distinct course from north-west to west. We should like to know whether any one who has been accustomed to consider the heavens, observed the fall of these meteors about 4 A. M. on Saturday morning. We shall be happy to publish the observations of any of our readers.—*Id.*

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The meetings of this association have greatly fallen off in point of numbers. The young men of Poona should stir themselves up to attend these meetings. Barring the paucity of numbers, the meeting on Saturday last was most interesting. Dr. Fraser, dwelling on the death of Dr. John Wilson, spoke from the text, "The Righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart," &c. He thought that Christians should lament Dr. Wilson's death, not so much as a literary man or a man held in honour by his fellow men, but as a righteous and merciful man. The loss of such men is great to the community in which they live: the presence of five such men would have saved Sodom. The Rev. Mr. Greig and Rev. Mr. Fox followed up the subject with a few very excellent remarks. Let the young men of Poona stir themselves up and make their association a success. It meets every Saturday evening at 7 P. M. in the Mission Church, the Rev. Mr. Beaumont's; the Assembly Room, which was kindly given for the meetings, was found too far off for the majority of the members to attend regularly.—*Id.*

BOMBAY OFFICIALS IN KURRACHEE.—Mr. Lestock Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Customs in Bombay, is now engaged in enquiring into the working of the Customs Department, Kurrachee. Mr. Reid will find enough in the internal economy of its administration, to induce him to introduce a thorough reform into the department, which should be reorganized entirely. There is a deal of room for improvement.—Mr. Kingsmill, Superintendent of the Government Central Press, is also now Kurrachee. The last time he was here he saw the necessity for effecting some reductions in the "Commissioner's Press;" he will, perhaps, now see that some radical changes require to be introduced into the establishment, which has for long afforded comfortable sinecures to many.—*Sind News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. VENETIA, Captain G. J. Babot, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr E L Pearse and Mr. W Taylor.
For Brindisi.—Col J Perkins and Mr Dominico.
For Aden.—Captain Emmerton and Captain J E Hinkles.

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

LAST night at the Town Hall the Carandini Company gave another of their very popular Concerts. Following so soon after the Promenade Concert on Saturday, the attendance was not quite so good as on previous occasions, but the members of the company did not abate any of their energy nor display less skill than heretofore. We may notice the duet by Madame Carandini and Miss Fannie which was capitally rendered; nor can we omit to speak in the highest terms of the happy effect of the quartette, unaccompanied, "Oft in the stilly night." The voices of the company always blend in the most charming manner in these quartettes, Miss Fannie was in capital voice as usual. The Band of 2nd Queen's discoursed most excellent music on four different occasions during the evening. The next Concert will take place on Thursday evening; and, as the last is rapidly approaching, no time should be lost in taking tickets.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, No. 26, Shamsjee Hassajee Street on Saturday, the 4th instant, when there were eleven shareholders present. The chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy having occupied the chair, the advertisement convening the meeting was read in the vernacular. The following resolutions were then put before the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Essabhoy Goolam Hoosein, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mody and carried unanimously,—"That the report of the directors and the audited balance sheet made up to 31st July 1875, printed copies of which have been previously circulated among the shareholders be and are hereby adopted and received."

Proposed by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee, seconded by Mr. Bapoo Mockunjee and carried unanimously—"That Mr. Rehemoobhoy Hubbibhoy be re-elected a director of the company, and that Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey's re-election made by the board be confirmed."

Proposed by Mr. Allidinbhoy Premjee, seconded by Mr. Roognath Sewchund and carried unanimously—"That Mr. Rameshundra Hemraj be appointed an auditor for the current year, and that his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100."

Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Mody, seconded by Mr. Kursondass Mohunjee and carried unanimously—"That, thanks to the shareholders be given to the directors and the agents of the company for the good management of the affairs of the company."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the hesirman for his conduct in the chair.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the year 1872 a few employés connected with one department of the local Bombay Railway Service established a society for mutual protection and benefit. At its foundation some 70 or 80 members were enrolled, but owing to its being confined to one branch of the service, and having no management independent of railway influence, its office-bearers were all employés in the local railways; through the above causes, it made little, if any, progress and never got beyond the local lines, so its influence was limited.

In the year 1874 several Railway servants of different departments formed themselves into a society at Allahabad, in connection with the East India Railway, and selected one of their number to be a paid Secretary to the Society. The selection made of Mr. F. T Atkins and the manner he has carried out his duties speak for themselves. In a short time after its establishment, the Society's influence spread to the various lines in India; the governing body of the older Bombay Society saw the advantage to be gained, and amalgamated with the new throwing into it their influence and reserve funds. At this time the Bombay Society only consisted of some 40 or 50 members, but shortly after the amalgation this number was augmented to over 180 on the local lines, but reached nearly 1,000 on the whole Indian Railway Service. In one year after the foundation of the Amalgamated Society, it purchased the requisite plant and established its own printing press, and started *The Indian Railway Service Gazette*, to enable the Society to establish a favourable public opinion, and bring its objects prominently forward. The General Secretary, a man of keen observation, while travelling on the business of the Society over the various Indian Railways, saw the immense destitution and distress that existed amongst the European and Eurasian community, chiefly by enquiries, owing to the way in which Government, Railway and other employments were being closed to this important section of the community, that this poverty and distress was vastly increasing. Mr. Atkins pointed this out to the Executive Council of the above Society, who considered one of the best means to bring this distress forward was to collect statistics: a scheme was started, but owing to the very limited extent to which it could be worked, it represented only a very inadequate proportion of the distress even in localities adjoining the various Railways. Owing principally to the energetic conduct of the General Secretary, the Society had been brought to notice and many influential gentlemen unconnected with the Railway in Allahabad and the District, the head-quarters of the Society's branch honorary members, and gave the Executive Council their assistance and valuable advice. These gentlemen were consulted, and after due consideration it was proposed to not only collect statistics of the unemployed, but also to frame a memorial calling His Excellency the Viceroy's attention to the distress that existed, and point out that this distress was owing principally to the want of suitable employment to the class in behalf of whom the memorial was framed. After the Society undertook this duty, its leading members were determined to carry it out as efficiently as possible; over 1000 copies of the memorial were put in circulation, correspondence was opened with gentlemen of influence, clergymen and others, to obtain signatures to the end of the memorial, and collect statistics of the unemployed. The General Secretary while visiting the various towns where branches were established, also held meetings on behalf of the memorial and solicited the aid of the more influential gentlemen. Although the Society has endeavoured to further the objects of the memorial, unfortunately pressing business at head-quarters has called away the General Secretary, so many of the districts originally intended to be visited could not be attended to.

Neither has the success attained been so large as was anticipated, owing to several Government officials refusing to sign the memorial, the reasons assigned being principally through fear of incurring the displeasure of the Government. Nor do the statistics collected in any way represent the numbers of those out of employ. Many, through fear of the "Vagrants' Act,' or thinking they might be considered to be asking for charitable assistance by declaring themselves without employment, refused to give their names amongst the unemployed.

So long as the cordial assistance of many in the Government service, both military and civil, as well as from the refusal of those in whose behalf it was framed to sign their names as unemployed the statistics very inadequately represent either the entire destitution existing or the names of those who fully concur with its objects. For these reasons and from the fact that difficulty of reaching the vast numbers scattered over the mofussil and outlying districts, all have not been reached. The Society has now submitted the memorial to the Government with the hope it may arrest their attention, and that something may be done to alleviate the destitution among our poorer fellow countrymen.

Some have looked upon our Society as a combination to thwart, obstruct and impede the Railway officials. Such is not the case, as all will acknowledge (who will judge our Society fairly and impartially) that the Amalgamated Society is founded on just principles. It has framed and circulated a scheme for the relief of the destitution of our fellow countrymen who are connected with the Society, and has taken such a large interest in their welfare as proves the liberal principles that actuate those who administer its affairs.—

Yours, &c. A MEMBER.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE following memorial has been presented to His Excellency the Viceroy, in behalf of the poor and unemployed Europeans and Eurasians. The copy presented to His Excellency contained 5,247 signatures; of this number about 3,000 were attached before the press relating to industrial schools and colonization, and praying for the appointment of special commissioners to enquire into the poverty and destitution which exists among the "Poor Whites" were inserted:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable THOMAS BAKING, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned European and Eurasian residents in British India.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—Your memorialists are aware that the large and increasing number of unemployed Europeans and Eurasians in this country has attracted the attention of your Excellency in Council. Many causes have contributed to this result. In the first place India affords for these classes no field for the employment of unskilled labour, and but a limited field for the employment of skilled labour. Many persons of European parentage have doubtless been attracted to the country under a misapprehension of this circumstance, and having exhausted their savings in defraying the cost of their passage hither, have found it almost impossible to obtain a market for their labour,—more have been brought to the country by the Australia horse trade,—and yet more have been imported by the employers of skilled labour and discharged. Then the increase of the European and the decrease in the Indian Army has not been without its effects on the labour market. The Indian Army formerly offered opportunities of employment for Eurasians in the Regimental Bands, &c. From the European Army large numbers of men annually take their discharge, and remain in the country in the hope of obtaining civil employment. Again sailors are not unfrequently permitted to take their discharge from ships at the various ports. But the principal causes are doubtless the increase in the European and Eurasian population arising from births in this country and the substitution of Native for European and Eurasian labour.

The census recently published shows that the European and Eurasian races increase in this country at a rate far in excess of that of any other, while there is no proportionate increase in the demand for their labour.

As to the substitution of Native for European and Eurasian labour, your memorialists cannot complain of it where it is due to the greater extension of education among the former. On the principles of fair competition your memorialists take their stand. But they do complain of it where it has been brought about to give a semblance of economical working at the sacrifice of efficiency and results produced. Thus, the substitution of Native for European and Eurasian labour on the principal Indian Railways apparently increases the profits, but it may be found to be in the end a source of loss by the depreciation of plant in the hands of incompetent workmen, and the greater liability to accident when dangerous forces are entrusted to persons with inferior powers of physical and moral endurance.

Since 1869 the employment of European and Eurasians on Indian Railways has been largely superseded by the employment of Natives, which has greatly increased the amount of destitution in the country. Your memorialists have endeavoured to ascertain the number of Europeans and Eurasians that are out of employment in the various Presidencies, but as the means at their command are limited, the returns are not so complete as they could wish, and they would respectfully beg that Your Excellency in Council would be pleased to appoint special commissioners to enquire into the amount of destitution which exists among these classes.

The various relief societies throughout the country are unable to meet the calls made upon them. Small donations prevent men from actually starving for a few days, but if no employment can in the majority of instances be found for them, no effective relief has been given. Owing to the inadequacy of their funds a practice has been generally or extensively adopted by the relief societies, with the assistance of the Railway Companies, of forwarding such persons to other places in search of employment. The mischievous results of this system are perhaps not fully recognized. It serves in the first place to keep a large pauper population constantly floating about the country, acquiring habits of vagabondage, and losing all self-respect in its dependence on charity. It would be far better for the unfortunate men themselves, and we are convinced less expensive for the country, if they could be retained in labour centres until it was ascertained that opportunities for employment presented themselves elsewhere. There can be no doubt that among many deserving men whom the societies seek to benefit at the risk of their ruin, there are many others who have adopted a roving life as a profession, who are carried from place to place at the expense of the charitable and who have no intention of seeking employment.

Your memorialists are aware that ordinarily legislation ought not to interfere in the relations of capital and labour. The laws of purchasing in the cheapest market, or in other words, the laws of free trade must have their full play in the labour market unfettered by any restrictive enactments, and it is not the object of this memorial to invite Your Excellency in Council to go beyond what are recognized as the legitimate limits of State interference. At the same time your memorialists take this occasion to protest against the illiberality of those who endeavour to induce the Government to favour the Native at the expense of the European and Eurasian in the field of employment offered by the public service.

The injustice of the demand affects more especially those Europeans and Eurasians born in this country of parents who have cut themselves off from their connections with England and have devoted their lives to the service of the Company or the Crown. It is at least an anomaly that the children of those by whom the British Empire in India was won should not be allowed to compete for employment in the public service on equal terms with their Native fellow subjects.

All that your memorialists pray in regard to this matter is, that for the public service as for other branches of industry, there should be no obstruction to the securing the most efficient labour at the most reasonable cost.

It is, and must be until experience affords results for its determination, an open question whether in many industries, and especially in the service of Railways, the higher paid European and Eurasian labour is not in the long run more economical than Native labour, and inasmuch as the substitution of Native for European and Eurasian labour has now been largely introduced on the State Railways, your memorialists pray that its results may be carefully watched and accurately reported. Your Memorialists would suggest that two State Railways, in other respects working under as far as possible similar conditions, should be selected for experiment to test the relative values of European and Eurasian as contrasted with Native skilled labour. Your memorialists would look forward with some confidence to the result. Should Your Excellency in Council be pleased to entertain this suggestion, your memorialists would pray that the experiment should be conducted by officers of the highest practical experience, and hitherto unconnected with the Railways selected for the experiment.

It would at first sight appear to be opposed to the principles by which your Memorialists have prayed your Excellency to be guided, to advert to the argument that in the event of any emergency it would be of the highest

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for November.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of November 20.)

THE members of the little garrison of Mustaphabad, after the first transport of excitement at deliverance from their desperate condition, wandered about the grounds in all the enjoyment of safety and freedom from molestation; and then, going further, visited the court-house and deserted rebel camp, and, penetrating the village, examined the position held by the assailants, and the appearance of their own defences from the outside. Every spot had its associations with some episode in the contest. See, here is the place behind this wall where that fellow used to hide who took such good shots, and bothered us so, till Egan got a sight of him two mornings ago, and that stain on the ground must be the result. Then there were endless questions to be asked of Kirke's subaltern, who had been brought in wounded, about the state of affairs in other parts, and all the stirring events throughout India which had been crowded into the space of their incarceration; and they learned, too, from the young man, now lying on a cot in the shade with his wounds dressed, the particulars of the relief;—how, while Kirke had drawn up his horsemen out of range of the guns while reconnoitring for the best way of relieving the garrison, Falkland had appeared galloping towards them across the plain; how, soon afterwards, an emissary had joined them from the Nawab, bringing news which determined Falkland to move on the palace first, and having set the Nawab free, to attack the rebels in rear; how, disdaining to dismount, he had fallen while leading the advance through the city and the assailants had sustained a temporary check from he loss of their gallant leader. All this the wounded officer had many times to tell to the eager listeners round his bed; while Kirke himself, too busy for conversation, was engaged on the various duties of his command.

As for the building which had sheltered them so long, the first thing to be done was to get away from it and its foul atmosphere. The removal of the sandbag screen should be deferred till morning when hired coolies could once more be procured; but an opening was soon made in the west side, and the wounded were carried outside, and their cots placed on the gravel walk. And a table was set out in the lawn to the east, where those not engaged in tending the sick dined together—a rough repast as usual, but seasoned by fresh air. Afterwards they strolled through the lines of the cavalry, whose horses were picketed in the park, exchanging friendly greetings with their gallant deliverers. Then wearied and ready for sleep, they lay down on their cots in the open air to pass their first quiet night in the happy sense of security; for pickets of Kirke's men had been posted round the park—although, as he remarked, if the enemy had not pluck to stop and fight it out, they would certainly not have pluck to come out again. The two doctors alone had occupation in tending the sick, including Kirke's man who had been brought in wounded, some thirty in number, besides his subaltern.

One member of the garrison, however, was absent from his place at dinner. When Kirke went in on his first arrival to make his report to the brigadier, the poor old man was found dead on the drawing-room couch. The doctor called it heart-apoplexy; at any rate, the revulsion of feeling would appear to have been too much for him. To most of the garrison the event did not cause surprise, the brigadier's feebleness of mind and body having been apparent to all; but the calamity was unexpected by his wife, and for the time she seemed quite stupefied by the shock. Silently she sat for a time holding her dead husband's hand, gazing at the inexpressive features; and then, when she was led away by Mrs Hodder and the body was removed into a side-room preparatory to interment in the morning, she passed the night in wandering visits to it from her own apartment, her thoughts, occupied perchance with pleasant memories of the past, mingled with remorse that she had treated the poor old man unkindly during his last days.

Another side-room was occupied by the young widow, Mrs O'Halloran, who, tended by Mrs Peart and Dr. Grumbull, gave birth that night to her third child, soon to be the eldest; for before morning the two sick children drew their last troubled breath, and their little forms lay still and silent, covered by a sheet, awaiting morning burial.

And poor young Raugh was not moved with the other wounded. Maxwell said there was no danger in disturbing him, and he was left in the sick-room, Olivia, who refused to be relieved of the duty, watching by him. She had gone to the lad's bedside when the news was told her of her husband's death, and was sitting there when Yorke entered the room in the early part of the night. It was almost empty, save for a cot in the middle on which lay the dying youth, while Olivia's pallid face was lighted up by the dim light of the flickering wick in a cup of oil placed on a little stool beside the pillow. The poor boy was quiet enough now, and lay breathing slowly and sadly, perfectly insensible. His nurse from time to time moistened his lips with water.

Yorke came and stood behind her, watching the face of the dying lad.

Olivia was the first to speak. "I knew it must be you," she said, turning round and showing a face which looked as if some shock had deprived it of the power of expressing emotion. "Why are you not taking the rest you must want more than any one? There is little to be done here, you see," she added, with a glance towards the slowly breathing figure beside them. "Had you not better leave us?" and her voice seemed to say that she wished to be alone.

But as the young man moved sorrowfully away, she rose, and following, called him by name. Silently they stood facing each other, the one with dishevelled hair and dust-covered face, dressed in a grey flannel blouse and linen trousers which had once been white, a sword and pistols in his belt, a battered pith helmet in his hand, the other with little to mark the lady by her dress, but with the same graceful carriage as ever, although care and sorrow seemed in this short time to have driven out the first freshness of youth from the sweet face. Olivia was the first to speak. "Mr. Yorke, you must know what I want to ask. No one has told me yet what has become of—" she faltered over the completion of the question.

"I have been engaged in trying to find him all this evening," he replied, and have now come back only because it was too dark to continue the search. It seems unaccountable how I should have failed to discover—" The Colonel's body he would have said but checked himself, and added, "but I will begin again the first thing in the morning; we shall surely be successful then."

"Thank you," said Olivia, with fervour; then after a pause she added, "and oh, Mr. Yorke, how can you forgive my selfish petulance just now? Captain Boxey has told me of your noble conduct, how you wanted to go yourself instead of him, and it was entirely his overruling. I felt from the first," she went on, after another pause, "that he would never escape, and sweet Raugh he left my charge. I used to think it must be the last. I knew what their news was quite well, when they came to tell me; and oh!" she continued struggling with her tears, "to think that if he had been spared for a few moments longer the danger would have been over! It is very hard on you men, when you are doing your duty so bravely, to be worried by the selfish complaints of us useless women. But you will go and try and find him early in the morning, won't you?" "She selfish!" thought Yorke, as he turned away; "then what must I be? To think that I should be watching her face to see how much of her regard for me is real, while she, poor thing, is breaking her heart for her dead husband lying unburied somewhere in the kennel—yet even in her grief she has time to think of others."

But although Yorke with several of the others renewed the search at day-break, Falkland's body could not be found. Kirke excused himself from going having pressing business to look after, but he described the place where the search should be made so clearly that it could not be mistaken. Falkland had fallen in leading an advance on horse-back down one of the streets of the city; the party following him had then been repulsed and given way and that had not been carried till Kirke, advancing down another line, took it in rear. Many dead still cumbered the roadway, stripped, and some of them fouly mutilated; and Yorke did not like to tell Olivia when he returned, after the sun was high, from his fruitless research, that not although he believed he had found the body of her husband, it might possibly have been among those he saw without his being able to recognise it. I added to the grief felt by the members of the garrison at the loss in the moment of victory of the gallant leader, who had been the soul of the defence, that they could not give him decent burial with their own hands; but Yorke was not sorry that Olivia should be spared the shock of receiving back, as the body of her husband, one of the mangled corpses amid which its search had been made.

During Yorke's absence in the morning, the bodies of the Brigadier and Young Raugh were buried in a shady spot in the corner of the garden, and a little grave beside it contained the two children, who made their exit from the world almost at the moment when their little brother came into it. Another funeral took place at the same time. It has been mentioned that just as the relieving force was issuing from the city, some of the garrison had sallied out, and, lining the park-wall, had taken some parting shots at the flying enemy. The latter were, for the most part, too panic-stricken to reply, but here and there a sepoy, as he stole away, turned round to fire at random, and one of these stray shots had taken effect. When the party, after the first excitement of Kirke's arrival, had time to look about them, it was seen that the dead body of a man made one of the sally, was lying under the wall with a bullet through his heart—the last man to fall, killed a few minutes after the death of the master he had served so faithfully. As many of the garrison as could be spared followed the body to the Mahomedan burial-ground; for Ameer Khan's gallantry and faithfulness had won universal respect, and the Europeans had come to regard him as comrade and friend.

"That makes fifteen casualties altogether," said Egan, as the party were returning home; eleven killed and dead, and four wounded besides non-combatants. It would not have taken very much longer to use up the whole of us, especially as the rate was increasing."

"The loss was not so great after all," observed Yorke; "there are still some thirty-seven of us untouched. Many a single company at Inkerman must have had as many or more knocked over in a few minutes."

"Yes," said Braddon, who was walking beside the other two, "but it is just the difference between losing your leg at one slice, and having it chopped away bit by bit. Which is likely to try your spirits most? No, depend on it, the relief did not come very much too soon."

And now the survivors set about making their various preparations, some for departure to a place of greater security, others for reorganising British authority on the spot; while a still more fortunate few, among whom Yorke was included, were invited by Kirke to accompany him in his progress onwards. During that day Kirke would halt, for he had made a long forced march the day before, and with his men had been eighteen hours in the saddle; but on the next he must push forward, his orders being urgent to hasten to the seat of war, where cavalry were much needed. The ladies and others were to proceed to the hill- under escort of a detachment of his troopers. The rebels were known to have moved in the opposite direction; and once over the river, the country for the remainder of the way was in comparative order. The Nawab, now reinstated in his authority, had his camel-carriage to convey some of the party, and light palanquins were procured for the remainder.

With the sick went Major Dumble. That distinguished officer, by the way, had become commandant of the garrison on the brigadier's death; and it fell to him to sign the despatch to Government recounting the siege. How Dumble, whom the promotion caused by casualties in other parts of the country had brought up to the grade of lieutenant-colonel, won the honour made in due course a brevet Colonel and C. B., and of the encomiums passed by the press on his literary performances for his very flowery composition emanating, in fact, from Sparrow's pen—evidently an Indian Crœsus—this Dumble, by-the-by, a London swell, famous for accuracy and epigram, and a great authority on India, knows how both to fight and write; these are not times for standing upon routine—why should not Colonel Dumble be made Commander-in-Chief. These episodes, and the honours bestowed on other survivors of the famous defence need not be here detailed. Dumble retired to the hills, there to await his honours, not to re-appear on the scene of this history.

The travellers to the hills were to start at sunset, and as the time drew near, numerous and heavy were the farewells exchanged; nor, now that the discomforts and dangers of the siege were ended, were regrets altogether wanting at the termination of the enforced companionship, from which only he day before they had been so eager to be delivered. "It wasn't half a bad time after all," said young Dobson of the late 76th, "and now there will be no nervous duty to give a chap a little excitement."

"Good-bye old fellow," said Sprague to his friend and quondam room-mate from the recesses of his palanquin, as the latter came up to bid him farewell before the cavalcade set out, "I wish luck and glory to you in your campaigning. I shall come down to the plains again as soon as ever the heat of mine get well, which I hope will be before all the fun is over. It will be hard work leaving Kitty—"

"Kitty?"

"Ah! I ought not to have told you.—It's a secret, you know, but she won't mind my telling an old friend like you. Oh, yes, it is all settled, and Mrs. Peart agrees, and everything. It seems rather soon, you know, after her poor father's death, and all that; but one lives fast in these times, and the poor little thing has been like a guardian angel to me since I was wounded, taking care of me as if she had been a sister. But we are not to be married till all the fighting is over. What a wonderful thing this siege has been, to be sure, from first to last! I don't suppose I ever spoke to a young lady before, and here I am, the love-making all done, and engaged to be spliced, and all in less than a fortnight."

"Yes, it is unfortunate, no doubt," said Captain Sparrow, whom Yorke found sitting on a chair, and superintending the packing of his palanquin by Justine,—"Yes, it is unfortunate that I cannot stay to set things right, now that poor Falkland is gone; but the doctor says I must go away for a bit and get my tone restored. The least, however, Government can do, is to give me the permanent Commissionership now, for of course Passey's appointment is quite a temporary affair."

"I suppose appears an alternative event," observed Yorke, watching the young woman engaged on her knees in making a bed in the palanquin; "you really owe her a debt of gratitude."

"Ah, yes," said Sparrow, trying to look unconcerned, "Mademoiselle Dupuis's character has come out very brightly under these trials; she possesses a fund of deep delicacy and refinement, which, under ordinary circumstances, might not have come to notice. Mrs. Falkland, you know, thinks very highly of her abilities and education, and I have always been quite friends. In fact she is far better educated and manners than nine out of ten girls that you meet in this country. She is fit company for any lady in the land, I say, whatever foolish prejudices people may have."

"My dear fellow, I want no convincing on that point; if you recollect it was you who objected to sitting down at the same table with the girl."

"Well," said Sparrow, interrupting, "I hope if you hear fellows talking nonsense you will just put them right about these things. The fact is," continued the captain, trying to look unconcerned, but with obvious confusion, "Mad moiselle Dupont is about to become Mrs. Sparrow. This is a secret at present, but I know I may trust you Mademoiselle Dupont, you must know, is very well connected. Her father keeps a hotel at Toors, and a French hotel-keeper is a very different kind of person from what he is in England—often owns a vineyard, and that sort of thing. And I feel that I owe her a debt of gratitude that nothing can efface."

"You will see to the grave, won't you?" said Mrs. Polwheedle to Mr. Hodder, the Missionary, as she prepared to step into the Nawab's carriage, drawn up before the house; "and to a tombstone being put up and all? I should like everything to be done properly, as it ought to be for a first-class brigadier. You will be sure and let me know what it costs, and I will remit by treasury draft as soon as I get the arrears of pay. The poor dear man! I always thought it would be a stray bullet coming and wiping away the tears which began to flow as the time came for departure; "to think that I should be leaving him in this way, and that he should not have been spared to get to a resting and for all that we have gone through. He wasn't like himself I know; he couldn't bear up and be himself justice for being so bad with the heat and his broken leg; but he was a fine man when I married him, though not, perhaps, so fine a man as poor Jones. Come along, Mrs. Falsland, my dear, they are all waiting for us."

The latter part of her remarks was addressed to Olivia, who had now at last issued from the house ready for departure, and for whose appearance Yorke, while bidding good bye to the other travellers, had been eagerly watching. He went up to her as she was stepping into the carriage.

"Farewell," she said, holding out both her hands, and smiling kindly through her sorrow; "I shall never, never forget your noble conduct, and what a friend you have been to me and to him; and remember—"

"Here, Yorke," called out Kirke, coming up at this moment, "I want you, like a good fellow, to ride at once to the palace," and he took him aside to explain what the errand was. When Yorke was absent when the actual departure of the travellers took place, and he lingered, casting a last look back on the scene. The camel-carriage in the midst, the palanquins here and there on the ground, in which strangely attired women and dirty-looking, unshorn men were depositing various parcels and bundles. Around the palanquins squatted the black coolies who were to carry them; beyond was the Sikh escort—wild-looking fellows, sitting on their horses like men who knew how to ride, but whose only uniform appeared as yet of a general similarity of turban and in the colour of their clothing; the back-ground to the picture being formed of the Residency, the half-destroyed defences of which in the effects of the cannonade to give it the appearance of being in ruins.

The start was effected soon after sunset, the escort consisting of fifty of Kirke's men, attended by the Nawab's head agent. Yorke would fain have seen a larger escort, and asked Kirke if he might go in charge; but the latter considered the guard quite strong enough under the circumstances. Was it likely, he said, that he would allow his cousin to be exposed to any more risks? And indeed he had shown great solicitude for her comfort, having personally superintending all the arrangements for the journey, and consulting her about everything the day about them. "The country behind us is quiet enough now," he said, "I gave them something to remember me by as we came along, and I let them know that if a scout dared so much as to wag his finger I would give them another visit; and I don't think," he continued, significantly, "that they will venture to act on the invitation." And indeed Captain Kirke had left the track of his march behind him very plainly marked by extemporised gibbets and the smouldering ashes of burnt villages; and the country he had passed through, which on the visible signs of government having been swept away had fallen for a time into a state of anarchy, was now thoroughly cowed by that Offlow's stern retaliation, and the travellers reached their destination in the mountains without accident or adventure.

Two incidents of the day require to be mentioned. A sale was held during the afternoon of the deceased officers' effects. Egan, in the absence of any more regularly qualified official, acting as auctioneer, standing for that purpose on a chair under a tree in the park. Falkland having left a will, gave all his property to his wife; his furniture and effects were left by her desire at the Residency for the present, but Kirke signified that his cousin had consented to the disposal of the saddlery, guns, and so forth—and Kathleen, which had been caught after her master's fall and brought in from the city, was knocked down to himself; while Braddon purchased a couple of carriage-horses, as suitable to carry his weight, for the late Jemadar's brother during the day had brought back safely all the horses which were sent to his custody before the siege. One reservation was made in favour of Olivia's own horse Selim, which she requested Yorke to accept as a present, in a message sent through Mrs. Hodder, and conveyed in such pressing terms that the young man could not deny himself the gratification of coming under the obligation to her. Falkland's property, indeed formed the staple of the auction, for the other deceased officers had brought but little with them into the Residency; but such as the things were they changed owners that day, and poor little Raugh's revolver, Major Peart's pistols, and Brayswell's double gun fetched high prices. Such are funeral obsequies in war time. A man is killed one hour and buried the next and his effects are distributed among friends and strangers before evening. The estate benefits for a campaign of horses and camp equipments are always in request; and if we call to mind the sums realised at the sale of the effects of many a defunct Lord Lieutenant with his jolly-looking red-faced myrmidons who grace our funerals at home, and the simulated gravity over the funeral baked meats of conventional life and the tedious condolatories of the lawyers which follow, the comparison is, perhaps, not altogether unfavourable to the more rapid obsequies.

The other incident was the apprehension and disposal of the Nawab's rebel brother. News being brought that the man was in hiding at a village about five miles off, Kirkee sent out Egan with fifty troopers who surrounded the place and captured him, and he was escorted back to the Residency on a horse requisitioned for the occasion. A drum-head court-martial was immediately improvised, composed of Kirke, Braddon, and Egan, who sat on chairs under a tree, without table or other apparatus, the rebel Nawab being seated on the ground in front of them, his hands bound with cord, while two troopers, with drawn swords, stood a little behind. He was a handsome man of middle age, with well-built figure, aquiline nose, and long waving beard and moustache dyed red. He treated him with civility, using the forms of respect in address which are employed towards an equal or superior —equivalent to "your honour" instead of plain "you;" nor did he waste time in reproaches; and the man, who answered all the questions put to him, without hesitation, may have thought with agony that surely the bitterness of death was past. But after the interrogation had lasted for about ten minutes, Kirke, turning his head to the right and left, said "I conclude, gentlemen, there is no doubt about the matter?" "None," said Braddon, "there is no need for further evidence; the man admits everything himself." "Quite so," responded Egan. Kirke hereon rose from his chair, the other two did the same, and the prisoner followed their example, and stood up. "Your honour must see," said Kirke, addressing him in a quiet voice, "that there is only one thing to be done. Egan, will you look after this business?" and as soon as you come back we will have the—the auction." and so saying, Kirke turned away and walked back towards the house. The man looked pale for a moment, as if the sentence took him by surprise, but recovering himself at once he shrugged his shoulders, as if to say, "Who cares?" and the little cavalcade stepped out towards the court-house, some troopers, then the prisoner walking unconcernedly, then a few more troopers, Lieutenant Egan bringing up the rear; while those off duty looked on indifferently. Presently, however, just as he had got outside the parkwall, Egan halted the party, and came back to Kirke, now busy in giving orders to various officers. The condemned man reported Egan said, that he had some important information to communicate, if Kirke would give him a hearing. "That means," replied Kirke, "that he wants to buy off his life; what can he have to tell that is worth hearing? Let him carry his secret with him," and turned impatiently aside. Egan rejoined the procession, and told the big rebel what had passed, who smiled sadly, and five minutes later was swinging from a tree before the court-house, which had already more than once that day done duty for gallows.

Major Passey remained at Mustaphabad, in civil and military command, with Buxey to help him taking up his quarters in the court-house while the Residency underwent repair and cleaning, with a few of the Nawab's attendants for guard and the residence of the faithful sepoy now reduced to thirteen, the nucleus of a levy to be raised at once. These gallant fellows, the real heroes of the defence—for they had shown the virtues of loyalty and moral courage, as well as bravery—would now sink into oblivion. No *Gazette* or public record would avail to hand down their names to the admiration of posterity; and although they had done their duty, it was hoped that by having broken off for ever all link with their old comrades, whose relatives would hardly accord a welcome greeting to the men, should they now live to return to their native villages, who had been instrumental in their extermination or prescription. The Government, however, were not unmindful of the claims of these faithful soldiers. Each of the thirteen was promoted to be a native officer in the Mustaphabad levy, the name given to the regiment Passey was now ordered to raise, and received also the Indian Medal of Honour and a grant of land into the bargain; and as in India there is no exception to the general rule that prosperity brings friends, it may be hoped that these gallant fellows have had in the long run no reason to regret that they cast in their lot on the side of duty.

Passey offered the second post in his levy to Braddon, who would fain have retained his connection with the gallant remnant of his old regiment; but Kirke, who was now without officers, asked him to join his regiment, and as this offered the chance of immediate service, he naturally accepted the latter invitation in preference. Kirke took Yorke and Egan also with him, and a young officer of the 86th, while Maxwell joined him temporarily as surgeon, Grumble being left in medical charge of Mustaphabad; and the regiment thus reinforced set off the next morning at day-break.

Mrs. Hodder did not accompany the other ladies to the hills, but stayed with her husband, who on the same day moved back into his old quarters in the city and set about re-establishing his school. The Hodders took Mrs. O'Halloran to live with them for the present; the poor child with her young baby not being fit to travel.

(To be continued.)

INDIA: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

BY MR. GRANT DUFF.

Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

(Contemporary Review, Nov. 2.)

TENTHLY, you ask me to what extent public works not directly remunerative can be defended as conducing in the long run to economical advantage.

You are aware, of course, that we have two kinds of public works in India: public works ordinary, and public works extraordinary. The former we pay for out of income, for the latter we consider ourselves entitled to borrow.

Now, as long as we can afford to pay for our public works out of the revenue of the year, *without over taxing* the people, and as long as the central authority severely controls the expenditure, so as to see that jobbery and blundering are minimized, I am perfectly content to see a large expenditure upon public works *ordinary*. You can hardly overrate the wants of India in this particular. The expenditure of hundreds of millions upon her soil will not bring her up to the level of a civilized country like England or even France; but when it becomes a question of borrowing, then it is a very different matter, and I watch the increase of our public works *extraordinary* with great jealousy. I do not, for a moment, say that we have as yet gone too fast, but we have been, again and again, urged to go too fast. All the time I was at the India Office, I had to combat two classes of objections to our proceedings, the objections of those who wanted us to borrow too much, and the objections of those who wanted us to borrow too little. Long before the half-informed talk about the errors of Indian financiers grew loud in in this country I said:—

"I have no doubt that if the Anglo-Indian mind once disabuses itself of the pernicious heresy that its finances are in a thoroughly satisfactory state, and once for all resolutely refuses to listen to the sirens who sing to it that barracks and he like should be built out of loans, we shall soon put an end to Indian deficits."

And again:—

"It is, however, out of the question for us to carry on either great irrigation works or State railways out of annual income; and if they are to be useful, as we believe to future generations, and if they are to be directly remunerative to us, there is no reason why they should be so carried on. Some of our friends are advising us to spend £10,000,000 a year out of borrowed money for the construction of remunerative public works. No array of terms can express how glad we should be to do so if we had a certainty that we could spend that sum in works which would be remunerative to us. We think, however, that in the new railway scheme which has been so much discussed since it was laid before the country by my noble friend the Secretary of State for India, ten days ago, and which will, I doubt not, be carried out, we are going just as far and as fast as we dare, with a due regard to prudence and to the safety of our credit. If we find we can, in future years, go further and faster, depend upon it we shall be only too happy to do so; but I fear our friends who are so very urgent in pressing us to spend ten millions a year on remunerative public works would be uncommonly sorry to guarantee the Indian funds standing as high this day ten years, if we follow their advice, as they did in the *Times* this morning."

So on the 5th of August, 1870, when speaking of our public works, I urged that we should be great "*purists in the matter of debt*," and "*steadily resist the blandishments of "couleur de rose" financiers.*"

I believe, by the way, that it was my use of that phrase "*couleur de rose* financiers," in *deprecation* of *couleur de rose* finance, which led to my being so often described by persons who did not know what they were talking about as a *couleur de rose* or optimist financier.

Even as the above extracts will show I can give but one answer to your question. I do not think public works not directly remunerative can be defended merely as conducing in the long run to economical advantages. I think they can only be defended when an over-mastering necessity is laid upon us. If, for instance, the Viceroy can say, "We may be certain that we shall have a famine next year, as bad as that of the last famine; that is to say, that millions will have to be poured out like water to prevent a possibility of death from starvation. That being so it is cheaper to make canals and railways in the most threatened districts, rather than spend the money in averting the results of a bad season combined with want of communication when it comes, even although our revenue is seriously overladened;" then, and not otherwise, we shall be justified in making public works which have to be carried out with borrowed money, and are not remunerative.

Of course, you will now and then find the works which you expect to be remunerative not really remunerative, and there will be the usual cheap jokes about this being indeed public works *extraordinary*; but with every decade there will be less and less money lost in this way. It is the fashion to abuse the Public Works Department in India, and doubtless it has made many mistakes, but do its critics always know the extraordinary difficulties which it has had to contend? Remember that a great many of those who have worked under it have been only clever amateurs—that they have been working in a country whose resources and climatic conditions they only learnt as they went on—further, that they had to trust to a great extent to native or low-class European subordinates; and you will, I think, have a glimpse of these difficulties. The creation of the Cooper's Hill College by the Duke of Argyll will completely alter the conditions of the future, and in a dozen years we shall have a large body of men trained for Indian public works, and understanding what they have to do at least as well as our best engineers do at home; and, further, I hope, there is reason to believe that at Roorkee and elsewhere a better class of subordinates will be reared.

I would just like, in passing, to hint at a danger against which the India Office must guard with the utmost care—the growth, namely, of undue service claims from the engineers. We have had quite enough of this already; witness the concessions which the present Government has made—I think, unfortunately—to certain military demands.

You ask me, in the eleventh place, to what extent the missionaries of any Christian sects have produced any effect on the native population and of what kind.

That is a question which I have no *special* means of answering, for the Government, I need not say, adopts, in all religious matters, the only possible policy —a policy, that is, of absolute neutrality. As an official, accordingly, hardly anything with reference to missions or missionaries ever came before me, and my opinion is just of as much, or as little, value as that of any one who has talked to a great many Indians, and taken a bird's-eye view of India. You are, however, entitled to have it, such as it is. I believe then that the missionaries of all Christian sects have been a useful and civilizing influence in India. Whether the results produced have been in proportion to the money and zeal expended, is rather a question for those who have supplied the money and zeal, than for persons who look at it from the Indian political point of view.

I came across hardly any missionaries during my tour, but I heard very good things of the Free Church College at Calcutta, and of the Roman Catholic establishments a Agra. Such a book as that of Mr. Robson, to which I called attention in your pages lately, indicates, I think, unless it is quite exceptional, an extremely good tone in the United Presbyterian Mission, to which, if I am correctly informed, that gentleman was attached; while in the case of Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, is an honour both to the Scotch Establishment, with which he was originally connected, and to his present associates; but I have no means of knowing how far the various agencies to which I have alluded have, or have not, been successful.

With regard to the Church of England missions, I should like to call your attention to a document of the very highest authority, which has not, I think, received all the attention it deserves. I allude to the circular letter, dated the 27th November, 1873, addressed by the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to their episcopal brethren at home, in which they give an account of the results which they have produced. No document could possibly be more authoritative, and few could be more interesting.

"We would put before you the actual condition of India at the present time, and we would urge you to consider that the season is critical. We are convinced that the next few years will decide for a long time what is done for by the Church of England during the next few years. India in the present century is passing through a state of disintegration, and its habits and forms of life are subjected to influences which are affecting it seriously and fundamentally. Forces, Christian in their origin, though only partially religious, and predominantly of a civilizing and intellectual kind are everywhere in active operation; and the people of India are being carried, almost without a will, and as if by a tide of circumstances, from a past, to which their hearts cling with ardour, to a future which is still unknown and undiscernible. Education which the missionaries have led and in some degree controlled for good; law and government, which the judges and civil servants of the State have equitably administered; railways, commerce and other like influences, which have introduced more and more active habits of life are working in society as dissolvent of old customs, and have actually had their result in a condition of things analogous perhaps, to that produced by the Renaissance and the reign of Queen Anne, which, in a former age, prepared the way for the first great triumph of our Lord's Kingdom. And among the aboriginal races which never have been Aryanised, and those lower caste of Hindoos, whose state is one of great degradation, the labours of the missionaries have not been unrewarded. In certain parts of India, especially in certain districts of the south and north, many thousands have become believers in Christ, and give proofs of stability and independence, while converts are annually added in increasing proportions, and the number of the native clergy is steadily augmenting. But in India we are dealing with millions, not with thousands, and we should mislead you if we gave you to understand that any deep general impression has been produced, or that the conversion of India is as yet imminent. There is nothing which can at all warrant the opinion that the heart of the people has been largely touched or that the conscience of the people has been affected seriously. There is no advance in the direction of faith in Christ like that which Pliny describes, or Tertullian proclaims, as characteristic of former eras. In fact, looking at the work of missions on the broadest scale, and especially upon that our own missions, we must confess that, in many cases, their condition is one rather of stagnation than of advance. There seems to be a want in them of the power to edify, and a consequent paralysis of the power to convert. The converts too often make such poor progress in the Christian life that they fail to act as leaven in the lump of their countrymen. In particular, the testimony is not exact to Christ many of their education, not even from among those who have been trained within their own schools. Educated natives, as a general rule, still stand apart from the truth, maintaining, at the least, a state of mental vacuity, which hangs suspended for a time between an atheism from which they shrink, and a Christianity which fails to overcome their fears than constrain their allegiance. We state this not at all to disparage such work as his been done, and still less to discourage efforts, but because we feel bound to describe to you India as it is, and to dispel any illusions of marked religious success which might arise out of the statements and reports of official and other eminent authorities, though these in reality describe social or political results rather than religious victories."

You will observe that the bishops very properly take credit for the work that has been done amongst such populations as the Kols in the north, or the Shanars in the south of India. There seems no doubt that this has been real and considerable, but here is another passage from the circular which entirely agrees with what I have heard from other quarters, and must be taken into consideration by those who are inclined to attach excessive importance to what has happened amongst non-Aryan or very low-caste parts of the population.

"At the same time, partly perhaps through the activity of thought which missions have created, the false religions—Mahomedanism, Buddhism, and Hindoism in its two chief forms of Vaishnavism and Shaivism—seem lately to have gained some new religious life and energy, and have in some measure become active once more, and even aggressive; so that among those aboriginal races, numbering several millions, in which missions have hitherto found their most hopeful field, the Church of Christ is confronted by its rivals, and is constrained to ask if they are to snatch out of its hands, through greater zeal and activity, races who are waiting for a religion, and who might be won for Christ."

The requests which the bishops make are also very interesting. Amongst other things they say:—

"You have given us your men of high gifts in too sparing a measure: give generously as God gives; give us of your finest gold; give us men of high talent, men of profound learning, men of earnestness and great simplicity; men trained in our universities; theologians, metaphysicians, philologists; men as able to direct thought as to inspire devotion; and thus wipe off that reproach which clings to us as a Church, because we have done but little in translations and other literary effort, so that too often, even when the Word of God is read, we enter into other men's labours, and reap the fruits of earlier and more zealous toil.

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"And lend to us as well as give. Lend to us, in that season of the year when the climate of India is as temperate as that of Europe, some of matured minds and ripened knowledge. Lend us men like the Bishops of Peterborough and Derry, and Canon Liddon, who may travel throughout India, and visit the chief centres of population and thought."

The results of a visit to India on the part of these three, in their different ways, most distinguished men, would be no doubt excellent to the men themselves, and I think I can see various ways in which their presence would be most useful and most desirable to the English community in India. I should be extremely pleased to hear that any or all of them agreed to go, and think quite seriously that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel could hardly spend its money better than in enabling all three to make an Indian journey under favourable circumstances. But, I confess, I should be beyond measure surprised if any one of them even succeeded in putting himself in intellectual *rapport* with more than the smallest possible handful of educated natives. At the same time the opinion of, especially, the Bishop of Calcutta on such a point, is worthy of all possible respect.

(To be continued.)

MODERN POETRY.

(Globe.)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE has remarked that there are two conditions indispensable to the production of a great man—the capacity in himself to be great, the fortunate accident of being placed amid surroundings which may call the inherent capacity into play. The same truth applies generally to poetry, pre-eminently to lyrical poetry, for the conditions of its productions are two fold. There must be the man with keen, quick sympathy and formulating power on the one hand; there must be an excited emotional age waiting to be interpreted on the other. Without this bond of sympathy, this intimate interchange and relationship between him who speaks and those who listen, there can be no living, heart-affecting poetry. Hence, the verse which caught and kindled one epoch is in the ashes to another; the lyre which thrilled so sweetly in the ears of one generation, to another is dumb or dissonant. It is true, we have labelled as immortal the dramatists who surrounded Pericles; we quote, we study, and fancy we interpret them; but are not the figures, which to a Greek must have been throbbing with passionate life, frozen into faultless marble? Those odes of Pindar—to us so cold, so chaste, and stately—once blazed with tumultuous fire and fervid energy, shooting like arrows straight to the rapt heart; soul-piercing legend, pertinent simile, apt metaphor, every allusion winged with thrilling memories, every epithet kindling with point and power. In our mighty Elizabethan cycle, nay, even in Shakespeare himself—the most universal of all poets—there are hundreds of chords struck which must have vibrated in exquisite unison with sympathies and antipathies dead to us (and how much isolation does that imply!), with romantic passions and strange pleasing chimeras which we have received chilled and modified; with imaginations which to them were realities, but to us faded unsubstantial pageants. The true poet has always been the child of his age. The poetry which aims at immortality must be in perfect contact with the age which has impressed its appearance. It must speak to and appeal to that undercurrent of genuine feeling and sensibility which, revealing itself sometimes in passionate enthusiasm and romantic aspiration, sometimes in reactionary lassitude and hopeless acquiescence in things seen and things unseen, invisible, has never failed to underlie every age. Not methodically and in detail will the poet do his work, but with subtle truth and unfaltering accuracy; not as a thinker tendering conclusions, but as an interpreter sharing confidences and speaking in harmony. Never was poetry—eloquent, brilliant, various as modern poetry undoubtedly is—so out of tune, so utterly estranged from the essence and nature of the great and manifold age which awaits and will welcome it. When Wordsworth said of himself that he created the taste by which he was to be enjoyed, he stated very accurately the position of the modern poet. The poet stands alone now, and either he creates a world of his own or he rests in the past. He does not and as the great brotherhood used to do in a magic circle, which included himself and his listeners, but he tries to drag them perforce or charm them into the circle in which he stands alone, and there for a time they enter till another isolated singer calls. See the representative poetry of the day. It has every intellectual excellence; much of it is in its way perfect. Virgil has a worthy successor in the Laureate, and the shade of Catullus would scarcely frown when, in verses expressive as his own, Mr. Swinburne ventured to call himself brother; but all are estranged from contemporary life. Mr. Tennyson finds his great theme—the real staple of his poetry—in the fabulous Arthurian days and in the legends of the classical world; from them he draws in the most successful poetry of his very inspiration; his style is stiff with Roman and Hellenic ornament—now it is sometimes a mere cento of translations. Æneone, Ulysses, Tithonus, Lucretius, are all classical, and where, save in its conventionality and, with reverence be it spoken, in its occasional priggism, is the keen, quick life of the latter nineteenth century reflected in the fragments of his great epic, in any of his miscellaneous poems? In the "In Memoriam," with all its tender grace and matchless fascination, we find warm nature, genuine feeling, petrified into marble, to be "with patient touches of unwearied art," split and dovetailed into a rich mosaic, to dazzle and puzzle the reader, and to glorify the self-conscious artist. Nine-tenths of his lyrics are strays of song from the land of dead singers. "Locksley Hall" is the only real exception in his works, for "Maud" might have been written in a nightmare, and the "Princess" by a clever man who preferred to dream when he ought to have reflected. Mediæval or Renaissant Italy is Mr. Browning's home; and graphic, brilliant, and varied as his work is, there are few traces of the life of the nineteenth century in it, except where the same strange bias which has led him to deal with Greek art and thought leads him to touch on certain painful and vulgar incidents *in*, but surely not *of* modern life. Mr. Mathew Arnold falls back on Greek thought or Scaldic legend for most of his material, and only incidentally, and with modified success, deals with the day in which he lives. Mr. Morris frankly confesses that he is a dreamer of dreams, born out of his due time; is content with reproducing Chaucer and Apollonius Rhodius, or turning into verse the stories of Bellodorus. Mr. Swinburne, though touching with passionate enthusiasm and eager sympathy one phase of our shifting, tumultuous time, has, like his brethren, fallen back on the days of the "early gods," and what will doubtless prove to be his *chef d'œuvre* will be a nobler, severer, and chaster reproduction in English of the Greek drama than was the first glorious heir of his invention, "Atalanta in Calydon." A large proportion of the minor poetry of the day, where we need be careful what it means, is a mere echo of the early notes of its present leaders, and looking at it as a whole, we feel inclined to say with Shakespeare's Biron—

> "This is the liver-vein which makes flesh a deity,
> A green goose a goddess; pure, pure idolatry.
> God amend us! God amend us! we are
> Much out o' the way."

Fortunately, a leader is not responsible for his followers; he may have his eyes on the stars, while they are sprawling starless and unheeded in the bogs behind him. Whether the myriad voices of our times, "the steamship, the railway, the thoughts that shake mankind," the material glory, the splendour, the fierce, fervid spirit-life which throbs under the thin veil of affected indifference and divided aims, will find its poet to interpret it, to give it utterance, to discover the harmony of all its discord, we have yet to learn: certain it is that none has yet appeared to do it, nor, since Mrs. Browning passed away, to do it even in part.

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